

For the Woman who Wants to Know.
For the Son and Daughter who Need to Know.
For the Business Man Too Busy to Know.

History-making Events in All Lines of Activity.
Brief, Classified, Complete, to Date.
A Ready Reference Encyclopedia.

American Affairs.

GEORGIA SLIGHTS ROOSEVELT.

At the annual banquet of the Georgia Society in New York City, Tuesday night, the usual toast "The President of the United States" was omitted and one to "The United States of America" substituted. Governor Terrell, of Georgia, spoke at length on the race question, saying that in the solution of internal problems the people interested needed "intelligent sympathy with out interference more than ignorant assistance with prejudiced intermeddling." Mayor of New York, said the subject of child labor, saying, "all the profits of the cotton industry are not worth the life of a single child of Georgia."

VERMONT FOR LOCAL OPTION.

The special referendum vote in Vermont, Tuesday, was 58,588 for local option and license law and 28,946 for continuance of prohibition. Vermont voted for prohibition in 1853 by 1,500 majority.

TENNESSEE NEGROES DIFFER.

Negroes of Tennessee are planning a Congress at Birmingham in May "to announce the exact position and feeling of the negro toward the white people of the South." It is said negroes of this section are anxious to correct the impression that the two races are fighting each other and will declare that the white man of the South is the negro's best friend and the South the best place for him.

PUBLIC OWNERSHIP IN CHICAGO.

The City Council of Chicago has asked the State Legislature to pass the bills providing for public ownership of gas and electric light plants. Cheaper light and heat in the homes at such prices to make another famine impossible are the features argued in favor of the bills.

ADDICKS OUT OF THE RACE.

John Edward Addicks, who had been the cause of senatorial deadlocks in three Delaware Legislatures, made formal announcement at Dover, Thursday, of withdrawal as a candidate before the next Legislature provided the regular Republicans would join his supporters in a caucus for the selection of candidates for the Senate by majority rule. Theories of this action held by his enemies are that the nominee would be friendly to him, one of whom might resign in his favor.

BRESENFORD FOR MONROISM.

Lord Charles Bessford, as chief guest of the Pilgrim Society of the United States, which met at New York Wednesday night, voiced the support of England for the Monroe Doctrine and pleaded for American action which should protect American commerce. He argued for a "natural alliance" of Great Britain and America "through the ownership of the great industries of the world and the sharing of their profits."

GROSVENOR BOOK SCANDAL.

Representative Grosvenor, of Ohio, gave to the newspapers Tuesday a formal statement of his connection with the "Book of the Presidents," whose publisher and agents used his name and personal needs in soliciting subscriptions. Mr. Grosvenor says that while he wrote the book under contract, he had no pecuniary interests in it and that he signed authenticity of soliciting letters signed with his name.

KEBNAN PLAYS ADDICKS.

George Kennan, in the current number of the "Outlook" begins a series of articles on Addicks and the hold up in Delaware. He says that the history of political corruption in Delaware is the history of his connection with it. He tells of conditions in Southern Delaware where "selling votes to Addicks has grown to be a matter of course among men of all parties and where his corruption fund is considered a good thing for poor farmers."

GENERAL POLITICAL NOTES.

The New Jersey Senate Monday adopted a resolution urging the enlargement of the terms of the navy for defense of Monroe Doctrine. Leo S. Overman was nominated for United States Senator, January 20th by the Democratic Legislative caucus in North Carolina to succeed Pritchard.

Work of Congress.

SENATE'S ANTI-TRUST BILL.

The Senate passed without discussion Senator Elkins's Inter-State Commerce bill to further regulate railroad transportation. It prohibits under penalty of exceeding \$20,000, the giving or receiving of rebates.

HANNA'S NEGRO BILL.

Senator Hanna introduced Wednesday, by request, a bill for pensioning colored ex-slaves who were emancipated by Lincoln. It provides for a graded scale of pensions and bounty according to the years of service. The bill is charged with care of ex-slaves. The measure is planned to benefit 350,000 negroes.

"LOUD" WARNING TO HOUSE.

Chairman Loud, of the Post Office Committee, in his farewell speech Wednesday, repeated his annual warning to the House not to approve the proposed system of automatic wage increase for postal employees. This law, now in operation with regard to the carriers, he said was costing the Government \$50,000 annually besides removing the incentive for a man to excel. Loud was warmly applauded.

STAFF BILL AGAIN CHANGED.

The Army Staff Bill was passed by the Senate for the third time, Wednesday, with the provision associating the Secretary of War in the staff with the President in suspension of all troops and staff corps restored. This clause had been eliminated by the House and twice restored by the Senate.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

House Committee on Rules decided to give the Latta anti-trust bill right of way in the House after the Post Office appropriation bill.

Monday the House authorized the resumption of the negotiations with Great Britain for the preservation of the Alaskan fur seals.

The Senate bill appropriating \$1,500,000 for a new Department of Agriculture building was passed by the House, Monday.

On January 29th, the last private claims day in the session in the House, forty-five bills were rushed through in spite of all efforts to balk them. Many dated from before the civil war.

HOUSE ANTI-TRUST TALK.

The Littlefield Anti-Trust bill as modified in committee, was taken up in the House Thursday, under a special rule allowing thirty hours' debate, after which a final vote was to be taken.

Under the same rule the Senate bill to extradite suits under the Sherman Anti-

Trust law, was passed, one hour's debate.

FAST MAILS FOR THE SOUTH.

The Post-Office Appropriation bill was passed by the House Thursday, including the item for carrying fast mails from Eastern points into the South and from Kansas City south and west.

Executive.

TATT PARDONS REYES.

Reyes, the Filipino labor agitator, who was convicted of conspiracy and threats of violence during the recent cigar-makers' strike, has been pardoned by Governor Taft on the ground that he was convicted under an old Spanish statute.

SAMPSON HAD APHASIA.

Washington dispatch Monday gave the country a mild shock by telling that the pension of \$30 a month, granted recently to the widow of Admiral W. T. Sampson was based on the showing of the medical records of the War Department that the Admiral suffered from aphasia for five years before his death. This disease denotes the general breaking-up of the mental faculties and impairs the facilities for speech and writing as well as the judgment. The Admiral received promotion and his Cuban campaign assignment while this fact was of official record. It is said that Capt. Chedwick substituted when Sampson was ill and that Lieutenant Stanton wrote the Santiago dispatch beginning "The fleet under my command" and the Gunner Morgan, etc.

PATENT OFFICE IN 1902.

The Commissioner of Patents received 49,490 applications for patents and granted 27,776 during 1902. In same period 2,000 trade-marks, 787 labels and 158 prints were registered. The excess of receipts over expenditures was \$160,514.

More patents were issued before the present Legislature provided the regular Republicans would join his supporters in a caucus for the selection of candidates for the Senate by majority rule.

Theories of this action held by his enemies are that the nominee would be friendly to him, one of whom might resign in his favor.

CHIEF OF PHILIPPINES POLICE.

Captain Henry T. Allen, Sixth Cavalry, has been appointed chief of the Philippine constabulary with the rank of brigadier-general.

AMERICA'S FIGHTING STRENGTH.

Secretary Root transmitted to the House Monday an abstract of the returns made to the adjutant-general of the army by the adjutant-generals of the various States, showing the military strength of the United States as follows: Officers, 8,921; enlisted men, 197,238 and a total number of available militiamen 19,533,396.

CRAMPS TO BUILD CRUISERS.

The recent award of contracts for new cruisers to the Cramps of Philadelphia, which was protested by the Navy Department and others, is to stand.

HOBSON RESIGNS FROM NAVY.

Naval Constructor Richmond P. Hobson having failed in his long effort to the Navy Department to secure a transfer to the retired list on the ground of poor eyesight has tendered his resignation from the Navy. Secretary Moody requested him to reconsider this action.

ASSIGNMENT OF GENERALS.

The War Department announced Wednesday the following assignments to take effect during the coming summer:

Major-General McArthur, Department of California, to succeed Major-General Hughes, retiring.

Major-General Bates, Department of Lakes, in place of McArthur.

Brigadier-General Wade, Department of Philippines, to relieve General Davis, retiring.

Brigadier-General Wood, Department of Mindanao, Philippines.

Brigadier-General Funston, Department of California, to relieve General Randall, who will go to the Philippines.

Brigadier-General Baldwin, Department of Colorado, in place of Funston.

Brigadier-General Carter from War College Board to Department of Philippines.

WOMEN INSPECTORS OF IMMIGRANTS.

The recent decision of the Treasury Department to employ women inspectors on ships at New York of five women inspectors was reported. Speeches were made by the women of the five women inspectors. They will be required to board the vessels by ladder from the revenue cutters.

CARRIERS MUST NOT BORROW.

The Postoffice Department at Washington issued an order to all postmasters that no letter carrier who borrowed money from a "jobber" at exorbitant rates of interest would be dismissed.

Religious.

FOR CHURCH UNION.

The thirty-annual conference of the National Federation of Churches was held at the Bible House in New York Tuesday. General progress in many sections was reported. Speeches were made by the members of all denominations advocating the union and co-operation of the churches to combat evils of evil and to economize in church work and expense.

JOAN OF ARC NOT BEATIFIED.

The Pope has refused France's request to beatify Joan of Arc, saying the laws governing the procedure of the congregation of rights must be observed.

At an interdenominational meeting in New York Monday, ministers appealing the statement of Dr. S. D. McConnell (Episcopal), that the increasing number of non-church Christians was due to unnecessary and unimportant intellectual barriers in the shape of articles of faith raised by the churches themselves.

The hope was generally expressed that the unity so apparent everywhere else to-day would soon be effected among churches.

NEW MISSISSIPPI BISHOP.

Rev. Arthur S. Lloyd, General Secretary of the Protestant Episcopal Missionary Society, has been elected to fill the place of the late Hugh Miller Thompson as Bishop of Mississippi.

DOUGLAS GOING TO NEW YORK.

John Alexander Douglas, head of the Zionist movement in Chicago, has announced that he will take the "Restoration" tour of from 3,000 to 5,000 people to New York in the early summer and endeavor to secure 100,000 converts. He has taken options on Carnegie Hall and Madison Square Garden and has planned to hold 1,500 street meetings daily. Dr. Douglas says it is the greatest work ever attempted by the followers of any religion.

NEW YORK CHURCH FIGURES.

Religious statistics of New York gathered by the Federal Bureau of Census show that more than 1,200,000 people or about a third of the population of the city are Jews and people without any known religion and that the unbelievers are as many as the Jews. Those without any religion are as many as the churches, only one-third of the estimated Catholic and Protestant population being church attendants.

WHAT WAS DONE LAST WEEK IN THIS WORLD OF OURS

The Whole Field at a Glance.

Our American sense of humor has been tickled and our pride of expanding power has been touched by the week's scenes in diplomacy's amazing international drama on the boards at Washington. Judging from press comment, we have smiled East, West and South to witness the lofty ambassadors of three great European nations in the act of asking an American citizen permission to stand first in line at the shearing of the Venezuelan sheep—and getting a positive "no" for their answer. What ever the outcome as to method of settlement this incident is pregnant with historic significance.

It can mean but one thing—the triumph of the Monroe Doctrine.

Aside from this international crisis the legislative tilt of the party in power against the bad trusts as opposed to the good ones has largely occupied public attention. Besides actually competing one anti-trust bill for the enforcement of existing laws the Republican majority has passed the Elkins bill in the Senate, for the prevention of rebates and has pushed through the House the Littlefield compromise measure. Fear of a necessary extra session has revived talk of a statehood compromise in the Senate which body continued "in statu Quo." Another twist to the race issue was given by Senator Hanna's introduction of a slave pension bill, by request. The political sensation of the week was the unexpected withdrawal of Addicks from the senatorial contest in Delaware with a caucus string tied to it. Vermont adopted local option and license by a narrow majority after half a century of prohibition.

Lieutenant Hobson's resignation and the disclosure of Admiral Sampson's mental incapacity prior to the Spanish War, General Corbin's estimate of our military strength at 10,853,390 and January's increase in Treasury's balance were the leading topics in the public service.

The presence of 1,000 soldiers at Waterbury, Conn., to operate street cars stopped by strike of eighty men has been a new version of an old labor problem. Strike violence at Elizabeth, N. J. Bituminous conference on wage increase disagreed. Strike commission finished hearing of testimony.

The Wabash system won its long battle for legal entrance into Pittsburg. New Orleans granted extensive rights to the N. O. & S. F. system. Western roads established embargoes to relieve freight blockade. Sugar trust rebuffed at New York closed down. Pennsylvania's Chicago "flier" taken off. Rock Island got Gulf outlet by Southern Pacific to Galveston.

Out of much foreign news, the chief is: Defeat of Morocco's pretender in second battle; Castro's defeat of rebels; Germany's prohibition of child labor; outbreak of civil war in Honduras and ominous war signs in Macedonia.

A harmless substitute for phosphorus in manufacture of matches was announced in Germany. Prof. Bedell, of Cornell, announced method of sending alternating and direct currents on one wire at the same time. Dr. Aronson's scarlet-fever serum officially recognized at Berlin.

Meetings of national federations of churches at New York emphasized church unity trend. Dowdism planning to attack New York.

Statutes of Maryland's honored sons accepted by Congress for Statutory Hall.

First Rhodes scholarship in this country granted to E. H. Lehman, of New York, a Yale man.

Commercial.

WIRELESS TO ROME.

The Italian Minister of Posts and Telegraphs has announced a bill to establish a wireless telegraph station to connect Italy and the United States.

LARGEST CORPORATION CHARTERED.

The largest capitalized corporation in the world, the International Construction Development Company, with \$100,000,000 capital, has been chartered in Arizona. It will go into wholesale manufacturing in the undeveloped Western States, Venezuela, Mexico and other Southern countries.

BIG RAILROAD FINANCING.

What is considered one of the most remarkable financial transactions of the day is the consolidation of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in repositing its loan of \$35,000,000 with the banks from which it was borrowed, and drawing thereon 3 per cent. This gives the company the privilege for one year of calling in the loan at 10 per cent. for the consideration of 11-2 per cent. per annum, or \$25,000.

DECREASE IN OLEOMARGARINE.

The success of the Oleomargarine act, which went into effect last July, is shown by the Bureau of the Internal Revenue. The time the production has fallen off 15,000,000 pounds.

WIRELESS NEWS FOR VOYAGERS.

The first attempt to supply incoming steamers with a regular news service was made Jan. 30, when 100 words were filed by a telegraph company with the Marconi Company for the Cunard liner Lurline, due at New York Monday, Jan. 31. At present messages are only transmitted 20 to 30 miles from New York.

NEW OHIO OIL GUSHER.

One of the largest oil gushers ever found in Ohio was struck by Connecticut capitalists near Van Wert last Sunday. The oil flowed fast and furious and could be dug to hold it, and although high embankments were thrown up, it threatened to flood the community.

SUGAR REFINERIES CLOSING.

Plants at Yonkers and Hoboken, and near New York, including the Havemeyer plant in Brooklyn, employing 4,000 men, the American Company's plant at Jersey City and the National Company's plant at Yonkers, and Hoboken, have shut down indefinitely. The reason is the heavy loss of the large supply of the refined product now on hand. About 20,000 tons of sugar are on hand.

CLEVELAND BANKS MERGED.

The consolidation of the Savings and Trust Company and the Citizens' Saving and Loan Association, of Cleveland, Ohio, under the name of the Citizens' Savings and Trust Company, was ratified in that city Monday at a joint meeting of the stockholders of the two concerns. The company will be capitalized at \$3,000,000.

NEW YORK WOMEN'S HOTEL.

The Hotel Martha Washington, built exclusively for women by the Women's Hotel Company at New York, is to be opened February 15th. It is a twelve-story up-to-date hotel, containing accommodations for five hundred permanent guests and a hundred temporary ones. It is equipped with every modern convenience and employing female help as far as possible. Its tenants, who are already secured, are professional and other self-supporting women, many of whom are single and have no family.

ROOMS TO BE RENTED AT FROM \$3 TO \$17 A WEEK.

Because of freight congestion on eastern roads, western railroads have issued blockade freight notices affecting several necessities of life, including flour. In consequence a bread famine was feared.

Transportation.

WABASH WINS AT PITTSBURG.

The Select and Common Councils of Pittsburg have granted a franchise to the Wabash extension, thus removing all obstacles to the entrance of that road into the city.

AFTER A WASHINGTON TERMINUS.

The Gould-Wabash interests are said to be behind the syndicate organized to buy the old Chesapeake and Ohio canal. The Goulds have tried before to secure this canal for road-bed from Cumberland to Washington, a short easy route from the Alleghenies.

"BIG FOUR" INTO PITTSBURG.

Plans have been perfected by the Vanderbilt group for a branch of the Big Four to Pittsburgh. A cross-country line from Gallion, Ohio, to Youngstown is to be built to connect two of the important Vanderbilt roads.

RETURN TICKETS ON ALL LINES.

The North Atlantic Association, including the lines of the Morgan Shipping Combine, have effected an agreement making return tickets valid mutually on all lines.

OHIOCAN "FLYER" ANNULLED.

The Pennsylvania Railroad has decided to take off its twenty-hour "flyer" between New York and Chicago in order to break up freight and coal congestion. The "New York and Chicago Limited," a twenty-four-hour train will be retained.

Sociological.

BOOKER WASHINGTON'S COURTESY.

Prof. Booker T. Washington, on hearing of objection to his speaking at the Gainesville, Fla., teachers' meeting on account of his color, wired Gainesville's Mayor his willingness to cancel the engagement.

CITIES NOT SO BAD.

The New York State mortality bulletin for 1902 shows that city mortality is not so much greater than rural as is generally supposed.

CHEAP COAL IN CHICAGO.

The distribution of bituminous coal at cost price by Chicago authorities, half a ton to each person, has relieved the poor of that city.

FOR SANITARY BARBER SHOPS.

Representatives of \$9,000 organized barbers urged the New York State Legislature to pass the bill introduced for a State Barber Commission and compulsory sanitation of barbers' shops and implements.

TO DEPOSE CLARA BARTON.

The Executive Committee of the Red Cross Society has protested to Congress against the administration of Clara Barton, its president, and against the recently adopted by-laws making her eligible to life tenure. In response to President's suggestion, Miss Barton made public the fact that she and her Cabinet could no longer act in relation to the Red Cross. She has been misinterpreted by the society had been misinterpreted.

BEGGARS GET \$5 A DAY.

Benjamin C. Marsh, a student at the University of Pennsylvania, and an agent for the Society of Organized Charity, during two months' dissection of regular street beggars receive as much as \$5 a day. It is possible to live at the various charity shelters free for a year or more. Mr. Marsh advocates the "work test" as the only guard against fraud.

CARDINAL GIBBONS ON DIVORCE.

Preaching at Baltimore last Sunday Cardinal Gibbons said that divorce is a social scourge and that the family is the most important of all life. He said that the family is the most important of all life.

RICHES A MISFORTUNE.

Addressing an audience of newboys at Boston, President Eliot, of Harvard, said that it was a terrible misfortune to be born rich, as it left no incentive for work. He told them that the only way to get something beyond their reach was to work and that work was the foundation of all the joy and happiness in the world.

A NEGRO WARNS NEGROES.

The negro editor of the Norfolk News, John B. Dickerson, objected in his January 31st issue to President Roosevelt's action in relieving a few leaders of his race of the detriment of the masses. He also warned his fellow negroes against accepting the President's invitations, saying: "Let the negro look to it that, when he bursts the bonds of ignorance, he does not become a slave to the white man's whims and fancies."

COAL FAMINE CHARITIES.

A report on the fuel shortage from charitable organizations of twenty-five large cities shows that the cities which provided distributing centres for coal in small quantities were much more successful in relieving the suffering than those which relied on public appropriation. The suffering was most severe where the poorer classes were accustomed to anthracite and had no knowledge of substitutes. There was an unprecedented emphasis of the poor and little if any increase in the demand for charitable relief.

ALARMING DECREASE IN BIRTHRATE.

George F. Shrady, of the New York "Medical Record," declares that the decrease in the birthrate among American mothers is alarming and that a decreasing population will soon be the result, as in France to-day. The demands of society and our life in flats "where a baby is more unwelcome than a dog," are given as reasons. Our Anglo-Saxon inferiority, Dr. Shrady says, stands in the way of any general campaign of education on the subject.

NEW YORK'S CHILD LABOR.

Superintendent Maxwell, of New York City, said that while child labor was given as reason for the "Polonia" strike, it was even worse in New York proportionately than in South Carolina. He told of instances where little children were compelled to work two hours before school and afterwards from 8 to 11 P. M.

BENJAMIN KIDD ON TRUSTS.

Benjamin Kidd, the sociological writer, said at London on his return from the United States that "the trusts of to-day are the revival in industrial life of exactly the same spirit that created absolutism in the States," and that it was "as vital to the interests of humanity and progress that financial absolutism should be destroyed as it was that absolutism among rulers should be abolished."

Industrial.

UNION PACIFIC STRIKE FAILS.

The Union Pacific Railroad Company has announced that as far as it is concerned the strike of its shop employees is over. Their places have been satisfactorily filled and as the road is doing more and better work than ever before—fewer workmen, which the strike held out, has been found to be the most successful system and the strikers are not to be taken back.

PRINTERS' NATIONAL COMPACT.

The printing trades' conference at Indianapolis resulted in a national compact. The different organizations will maintain individual existence, but all disputes will be referred to a Board of Appeals. Sympathetic strikes cannot be called except by the Executive Board of an organization.

EMPLOYEES CONTROL EMPLOYERS.

Employees of the Utica Fire Alarm Telegraph Company, of Utica, N. Y., who went on strike last September, and their places being filled entered the electrical manufacturing field as competitors of their former employers, have now gained control of the original company. The present employees will be dismissed and the strikers reinstated.

SOLDIERS RULED WATERBURY.

The strike of street car employees at Waterbury, Conn., continued in a series of riots during the week, in which several people were injured and many cars badly damaged. A thousand of the State Militia was called out last Sunday by Governor Chamberlain and stationed at the city and on cars to protect non-union men. The company persistently refused to grant the strikers' demands for reinstatement of two dismissed employees, recognition of the union and a wage increase of 10 per cent. The strikers refused to quit work. The company refused to run by non-union men under the protection of militia as long as was necessary. Many contributions were received by the strikers from other unions.

RIOT IN ELIZABETH, N. J.

Elizabeth, N. J., was the scene, Wednesday, of a riot. A crowd of strikers from the Townsend and Downey shipyards. The strike began two weeks ago and a number of men secured positions elsewhere angering the strikers who tried to force them to quit work. Shots were fired and many arrests made. Two men were wounded.

REWARDING NON-UNION MEN.

The Rio Grande Railroad has voluntarily increased by 2 1/2 to 5 per cent. the wages of non-union shop employees, confining the organized men at the old rate.

Scientific.

A SAFETY MATCH AT LAST.

The Germans have found a harmless substitute for phosphorus and the Government has placed it at the disposal of all the match factories which are still using phosphorus. A measure has been introduced in the Reichstag absolutely prohibiting the use of phosphorus in making matches. France has a standing offer of \$12,500 for the invention of a satisfactory substitute for phosphorus for the prize has not yet been awarded.

TO SEE THE SEA'S BOTTOM.

Signor D'Ino, of Italy, whose hydroscop was recently tested in the Mediterranean, says his invention allows a clear view over an area of several thousand yards at a depth of from 400 to 600 yards. It can be used on shipboard to guard against submerged objects and for the reclaiming of wrecks, etc. He has also invented a submarine boat, fitted with screws and wheels to allow it to crawl on the bottom of the sea.

HYPNOTISM NOT REMEDIAL.

The commission of